THENEWS

THE REIGN OF LAWLESSNESS IN NEW YORK.

Destructives Fires in New York this Morning.

LOSS PROBABLY HALF A MIL-LION OF DOLLARS.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, February 2. The murders committed daily in this city are becoming prominent features of the morn

Yesterday, Pat Kelly, proprietor of a whis ky shop on Front street, was stabbed in the abdomen by a ruffian.

Joseph Batch, leader of a gang of rowdies, attempted to kill John Fisher, in Canal

Mrs. Catherine Welch was beaten to death by her husband, in Mulberry street.

The inquest was held yesterday in the mur der case of William Townsend, and the prisoner Reighnolds was fully committed. He was sullen at the examination, and pretended to be stupid. He inquired with some interes how many years he would be likely to get.

Popular indignation at the tardy meting out of justice is aroused, and undoubtedly a vigilance committee has been organized. Their deliberation has been in secret, but the police officers have taken steps to guard against a violation of the peace.

At about two o'clock this morning the Ochterhouser Brothers great sugar warehouse, Nos. 1921 and 1923 Rose street, and several tenement houses on south Water street, was discovered to be on fire. It is not yet subdued. The loss already amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, and will probably reach half a million.

Last night a fire occurred in tenement house No. 303 Thirty-fifth street, occupied by several families. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in E. Gaynor's room, who was severely burned. The flames spread with such rapidity that the police had great difficulty in rescuing several families from their apartments.

Bergh made a descent on a cock pit in Brooklyn last night, and arrested thirteen spectators, and seized eight full fledged warriors The prisoners will be arraigned to-day, when Bergh will appear and make formal com-

Biddle, who shot the Russian Balzhy a short time ago, at their residence in Bleeker street, gave bail at the Toombs Police Court, yesterday, in \$2,000, and was discharged from cus-

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

St. Louis wants to shut up its theaters or

A ball was given to Prince Arthur, in New ork last night.

The first locomotive crossed the Louisville bridge yesterday.

There was a \$50,000 fire in New York yes-

terday afternoon. The New York bar is going to form a per

manent organization. Barney Fitzsimmons, a Cincinnati tailor, fell dead on Fourth street last night.

Philip Stemmitz, who murdered August Huck, at Toledo, in June last, has been sen-

tenced to be hung on the first of April. An Illinois farmer named Clayton, living near Utica, and worth \$60,000, has committed suicide for fear of choking to death from s

swelling in his throat.
Ord Parker, weight master of the Star mine coal shaft, of the Rolling Mill Company, in Clay county, fell down the shaft, eighty feet deep, Monday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

Arrangements are being made for holding a national convention in Pittsburg, early in March, for the purpose of securing an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God and the holy scriptures.

Rev. Horace Cooke is to be tried for his escapade with Miss Johnson, by his church, on April 7th. Temporary insanity will be alleged as his defence. The Presiding Elder is to favor retaining Mr. Cooke in his ministry.

A special from St. Paul says startling news comes from Fort Garry, via Pembina, January 20, that Riell has been ousted from his brief but absolute dictatorship in Red river settle ment, and the old Hudson Bay Company government reinstated under the title of Governor and Council of Assiniboine, with Gover

nor McTavish at its head.

In the Senate, yesterday, several bills and resolutions were introduced. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to consider the expediency of the Government mediating between the Dominion and the Winnipeggers. Consideration of the currency bill was resumed. Mr. Morton's amendment to increase the amount of additional circulation from \$45,000,000 to \$62,000,000 was agreed to. Several other amendments were rejected, and the whole matter went over by agreement until to-day.--In the House, Mr. Schenek, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the tariff laws, which provoked a general discussion, in the course of which some sharp words were indulged in.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Funding Bill Agreed Upon—The Tariff Bill Discussion—An Economical Measure—Boutwell's Evidence on the Gold Conspiracy.

able in coin. This is not in accordance with that sweep up from the river seem Secretary Boutwell's original recommendation, to encamp there; the absence of

and it is quite evident that it will be sharply criticised by the free trade men, and those who agree with the views of Special Commissioner

Weys.

Senator Anthony introduced a bill to-day forbidding the publication in future of any extra copies of Congressional documents except five hundred of each Secretary's report, for the use of his department, and not for general distribution. This will allow printing only the usual number, namely, 1,559 of each document. Extra copies can be purchased at cost. The bill also forbids the payment for general publications in newspapers of laws and treaties except such as the Secretary of State may select as important. It is estima-ted that the bill, if passed, will save \$750,000

annually.

From the Enquirer's Special. Secretary Boutwell was before the Investigating Committee to-day, and explained the official transactions of the Treasury Department with General Butterfield, while the latter was Assistant Treasurer at New York, and maintained that the information communica-ted to him relative to the Government sales of gold and the purchase of bonds could not be sed, for the reason that it was sent from here on Sunday night by telegraph, and published in all the papers before Mr. Butterfield received it officially on Monday morning. The Committee have now negrity concluded the rinvestigation into the New York gold panic, and will proceed to make up their report. They have decided not to summon either Mrs.

FROM NEW YORK.

Grant or Mrs. Corbin.

Criminal Matters-Total Loss by Gray. the Bond Forger—More Express Trou-bles--Financial--Spring Trade Open-ing--Examination of a Murderer. From the Cincinnati Gazette's Special of this morn

Copeland, who was charged with fraud upon the Fourth National Bank, has been discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him. Leith, charged with the same affair, is held for trial, but will probably get off on light bail, while Vettman will be held for trial. The officers of the bank believe the whole affair was in-stigated by Copeland, as confessed by Vettman and Leith.

ter of a million dollars.

Reynolds, who murdered Townsend Akeynolds, who murdered Townsend, attempted to escape while being taken to the Tombs. A crowd of his friends assembled, but a strong force of police surrounded him. Reynolds is identified as an old offender, who has been several times imprisoned for burglary and highway robbery.

New complications have grown up among the express companies, and another meeting of their representatives will be held in a few

days. The treaty made last week will proba-bly be ratified, and the new discussion will relate to the arrangement of routes in the

Northwest.

The money market continues easy. The railway market was active on New York Central, Northwestern, Reading, and New Jersey Central. About ten thousand shares of Reading were sold, and nearly six thousand shares Governments were firm, but with a light

The wholesale merchants say business has improved since last week. The spring trade is opening, and several buyers have arrived from the South and West, but thus far have

not made many purchases.

The Evening Post has endorsed the plan proposed by the Hon. Amasa Walker, for a gradual return to specie payment, and hopes it will engage the favorable and immediate attention of Congress. attention of Congress.

[From the Enquirer's Special.] There was a terrible scene before the Coroner to-day, when the inquest was held in the case of Mr. Townsend, the man so brutally murdered by the thief Reynolds, on Saturday night. The youngest girl, eleven years old, became terrified in seeing the prisoner. She screamed and ran to her sister, and had to be kept with her tack to the prisoner the whole kept with her tack to the prisoner the whole time she remained in Court, as she could not look at him without screaming.

The widow of the murdered man gazed for a long time upon the prisoner with an indescribable expression of horror. The stare seemed to move him for an instant. He colored, and became restless in his seat, but appeared perfectly at ease, with a dogged expression which never afterwards changed during the whole inquest.

He appeared in ragged clothes and bare feet, having removed his boots in his cell, and he had several apparently fresh scratches on

What is your name? The IAME Prisoner—No matter about my name. I've Prisoner—No matter about my name. I've no name for you.

Coroner—Is your name John Reynolds?

Prisoner—You have got my name there haven't you?

Coroner—Tell us what your name is.

The prisoner, remained silent. The testimony was then taken, which resulted in a verdict of guilty. Reynolds will be tried at once and no doubt be hanged at an early day.

Secretary Boutwell's original recommendation, but after a long discussion, he and the committee have agreed upon this measure, which, in its chief features, will be supported by all the members of the committee, with perhaps one exception.

Another provision of the bill is that the national bank law shall be so amended as to adopt the basis of circulation to the new bonds. There is no compulsory feature in the bill as to an exchange, such as there was in the Treasurer's report last winter, but banks not willing to go on with business under these provisions are allowed to withdraw and surrender their circulation. The bill is carefully drawn and guarded, and is looked upon by the committee as better than anything of the kind herestofore presented.

The Tariff bill was reported to-day, and made the special order in the House for this day, two weeks hence. The interest in the question involved was shown by the manner in which members crowded up to hear what Schenck had to say, and the desire manifested on all hands to get a few words into the brief preliminary debate. The remarks made render it clear that the committee has not had a very harmonious time in its deliberations on the bill, and can by no means stand as a unit in supporting it when it comes up for discussion.

Dickey, as spokesman of the high tariff men, refused to let the minority of the committee that the print its xiews, and Allison characterized the bill as a measure in the interest of protection, and it is quite evident that it will be sharply criticised by the free trade men, and those who the stream of the pour that they hear in his sense.

left hand know what his right hand was doing, to administer to these poor. No wonder that they love him; that they hear in his tones of sympathy and encouragement the voice of an angel; that without a single question to his creed they are sure of his membership in the true church; that he is an accepted disciple of One who long ago ministered to the poor; and from the great love in his heart would have reached the blessed every afflicted son and daughter of Adam. Amid the hardness and self-seeking of our city life, it is good to find the clouds parted by an occasional sunbeam like this; to be reminded that benevolence still walks the earth, and that she is not necessarily preceded by a flourish of trumpets, nor at all anxious to have her doings proclaimed from the housetops.

We heard a good thing recently that every member of Free and Accepted Masons will be apt to have a good laugh over, and for that we send it out on its travels:

A rather verdant young man, whose fea-

A rather vertiant young man, whose leatures exhibited every symptom of having been slightly tinged with the emerald, lately entered a jewelry store in New York, and gazing earnestly into the show-case, remarked:

"You've got a heap of mighty pretty breast-pins thar, mister. What mought you

tax for 'em?"
"What sort of a pin would you like to look at?" inquired the merchant.
"Well, I dunno!" said the visitor, pointing to a plain Masonic pin, (the compass and square), "how much is that yere?"

"Five dollars only sir," was the reply.
"It's a very fine pin, eighteen carat gold, and—"

"You heve'nt got ary one with a little gold hand-saw laid across it, hev you?" interrupted

"Wish yer had, it would suit me exactly.
I'm jest out of my time, and gwine to set up as a carpenter and j'iner, and L thought Fd like some sort of a sign to wear about me, so folks would hev an idee who I was. What do you tax for that ar pin you've got yer hand on?"

"Seven dollars, sir," said the merchant, producing a compass and square surrounding the

letter G. "Seven dollars ch!" said the youth, "I'll and Leith.

The loss of Jay Cooke & Co. by the frauds of Gray, the bond forger, exceed \$200,000. The whole amount of the fraud will exceed a quarit's done measured; and every durned fool orter know that G allus stands fur gimlet!"

American and English Foremen The British and Foreign Mechanic, in an article upon the position of workmen in the United States, draws a comparison between

respective qualifications of foremen in American and English shops. In England, it is asserted, a staff of good workmen is of the hightest importance, as the foreman need only be a person who understands how to many ge the men and the shop. The foreman in England is generally a "gentleman apprentice," who has served one or two years at the lather

who has served one or two years at the lather and vice, and probably two years in the draughting department, and is then considered competent to fill the position.

In the United States, however, the foreman, it is asserted, is the best practical mechanic, and thoroughly understands the quickest way of accomplishing the required tasks, and is able to tell each man how his work can be done in the shortest way; he knows the hundreds of little secrets in doing work that dreds of little secrets in doing work that escape the ordinary mechanic's observation altogether, and a knowledge of which saves altogether, and a knowledge of which saves half the time in labor. Several illustrations are given of the slovenly way of doing work in an English locomotive factory, which a competent foreman, according to the qualifications required in America, would at once im-prove. A foreman, it is contended, should not merely get an inkling of how men do their work, but should be able to tell them with confidence and with authority how they ought to do it, and the proper shape of every

Two correspondents of the Boston Transcript are reviving memories of a noted character in that city, one Jones, a hand cart man, who had literary tastes. One writer says: I remember the old man very distinctly. He was known as the "literary hand cart man." He monopolized the literary carrying trade, for Messra. Wells & Lilly, of books between their printing office in Congress street and book store in Court street. He was a great reader, and well versed in the literature of the day. He read for many years every article in the North American, London Quarterly, and Edinburgh Reviews, as well as every other work from the press of Wells & Lilly, including the Waverly Novels, Las Casas Journal, Bishop Taylor's Sermons, Dr. Harris' Natural History of the Bible, etc. As a constant reader, he was a rival to James Gordon Bennett, now the veteran editor and propietor of the New York Herald, who was for some time the bookkeeper for Wells & Lilly. Jones was a marked man of his time, and was often seen sitting on his old cart in Court street with a book in his hand, heedless of the noise and confusion of that great thoroughfare. I presume your recollection of the old man is better than mine, and I think that your own remembrance of him is fresher than mine; but if there is anything in this note worthy of incorporation in your article, use it as your own.

RANDALL'S THUMB.

On a dark, stormy night, towards the close of September of 1800, two gentlemen started from Broadstairs to walk to Margate.

It was a very had night indeed. A violent north easterly gale was raging, the rain came down in torrents, and of course there was no moon. The night was pitch dark, and the two travelers had no little difficulty in keeping to the main road, the sides of which, however, were dotted with large white fints, which afforded a sketchy outline of its direction for half a dozen yards ahead.

One of these travelers was a quiet, middleaged man, singularly self-contained in demeanor, and extremely paly. His face, however, was not an ill-natured one, although he was, in point of fact, a very great scoundrel. The other was a good looking young fellow of three and twenty, rather seedily dressed, but with something of the air of a gentleman notwithstanding. He was a powerful young fellow, but he walked lazily, and hung behind his companion, for whose society, indeed, he seemed to have little relish. The elder man, John Randall, an adventurer, and the other was Cloudesly Buckthorpe, late of her Majesty's—th foot, but now a gentleman at large, having recently been dismissed the service by sentence of court martial for being drunk on parade. He had no means of his own, but submitted on an indefinite allowance paid him at irregular intervals by his aunt, (his only relative,) and to be continued dum sebene gesseret. In this solitary respect it resembled the salary of a puisne judge, but there the analogy ended, for it not average more than a hundred and fifty pounds a year. Cloudesly Buckthorpe had met John Randall at a Margate billiard table. Buckthorpe was not a bad fellow by any means, but he lacked that stability of character which enables a man to shake off an obtrusive acquaintance, and Randall took Complete possession of him. He did not like Randall at all, but he had not the moral courage to tell him so; and when Randall took Buckthorpe's arm that morning, and suggested that they should go and dine q will in rayme. The testator's other relations disputed the will on the ground of the testator's insanity, (relying solely on the poetic character of his testamentary directions,) and the whole after became fearfully entangled. However, Buckthorpe was not in a position to risk the loss of thirty-five thousand pounds; and whenever his solicitor sent for him, he always attended to the summons. The night was so stormy that no Broadstairs flyman could be found to drive them to Margate; they had no alternative but to walk

had no alternative but to walk.

When they had arrived at Kingsgate, an adwhen they had arrived at kingsgate, an adventure befell them. A stout man, dressed in a rough overcoat, and with the lower half of his face muffled in a comforter, ran in furious haste after them from the direction of Broad-

"The man-a total stranger-attacked me. He hit me on the mouth. I struck at him with the blade of my stick, and he fell over. What in the world shall I do?" Why bolt, of course, without loss

"But I can't leave the man down there! I'll try and find the coastguard."
"Bah!" said Randall. "The man's dead enough. If the fall hasn't dashed his brains out, the waves have. A man doesn't fall fifty feet into a boiling sea on such a devil's nigh as this for nothing. Besides, who's to believe

your story?"
"You believe it?" "Yes; but I don't happen to be chairman of quarter sessions down here. If you give the alarm you'll be tried on a charge of murder, and so shall I. The man's dead, and nothing

and so shall I. The man's dead, and nothing can help him. I shall run for it, and if you're not mad you'll follow me."

And Mr. John Randall gathered his cloak around him and bolted in the direction of Margate. Mr. Cloudesly Buckthorpe, pale and trembling in every limb, followed him.

They met at their hotel, and held a hasty consultation as to the best course to be pursued. A steamer was to leave Ramsgate the next morning for Boulogne, and it was arranged that Buckthorpe should cross to France in it and lie perdu until the matter had blown over. Randall was to let him know the upshot of the affair, and was to be the conduit pipe through which the aunt's supplies were to reach the unhappy young man. reach the unhappy young man.

This programme was carried out to the letter. Buckthorpe crossed to Boulogne, and thence traveled by rail to Dijon. After a lapse of a week he received a letter from Randall informing him that the body had been found informing him that the body had been found—that a coroner's jury had sat on it, and that the inquest was adjourned for further inquiries. After another week a second letter arrived from Randall, containing the satisfactory information that the coroner's jury, having the fact of the bayonet wound in the man's chest strongly before their eyes, had returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person or persons unknown; and that the Home office had offered a reward of £300 for the apprehension of the murderer, and a free pardon to any accomplice, (not being the acperson or persons unknown; and that the Home office had offered a reward of £300 for the apprehension of the murderet, and a free pardon to any accomplice, (not being the ascitual murderet,) who would turn Queen's evidence. He further stated that the murdered man was James Parklebury, an ex-commercial travelet of no good repute, and extended that the murdered man was James Parklebury, an ex-commercial travelet of no good repute, and extended that plunder was the motive of the murderer. He enclosed £5 to Buckthorpe, as the contents of a letter which had arrived from his arnt, and strongly advised his remaining where he was until the affair had blown over. Buckthorpe quite concurred in this advice, and sent over to Randall's section of six or eight grateful letters, addressed to Buckthorpe saunt, to be posted by Randall to that venerable lady, on the receipt of more intended by her to Buckthorpe, the date, address and sum acknowledged being left blank for Randall discharged his vicarious duties not bly. He posted the letters (having duly filled in the necessary blanks,) on the receipt of the old lady's communications, and forwarded to Buckthorpe was absent from England for two years, during which time he received through Randall about ninety pounds. He of course did not fail to expostulate with Randall protested that he had forwarded all the money that the end of two years, he disregarded Randall's advice to remain abroad, and restricted the starting tear from his left eye.

This is probably a foregrey, said Buckthorpe, and affine that the sact with fail to have a subject or dispersion. The Register of All Saints, Buckthorpe, as the contents of a geoming to that the expension of the subject of the starting tear of the sact of the property, and the sact of the property, and the money had been subject to the sact of the property, and the money had been subject to the sact of the sact of the sact of the property, and the money had been subject to the sact of the property of the sact of the sact of the sact of the sa

turned to England. Randall met him on his landing at London Bridge, and with a great show of caution, took him to an obsenre inn in the Borough Road. Here a very angry scene occurred between Randall and Buck, thorpe on the subject of Buckthorpe's supplies, and as Buckthorpe declared his intention of looking up the old lady and ascertaining the facts of the case, Randall threw off all disguise, and openly acknowledged that he had pocketed upwards of £200, which he regarded as his commission as agent. He further assured Buckthorpe that he would certainly surrender that unhappy young maninto the hands of the nearest police constable, if the justice of his agent's commission was disputed. In short, Randall continued to make it extremely clear to Buckthorpe that he was entirely in Randall's power, and that it rested entirely with Randall to say whether Buckthorpe should live a respectable insolvent, or die a degraded malefactor. Buckthorpe having a natural preference for the former alternative, agreed to everything which his self-constituted guardian angel proposed—the principal articles in the agreement between them being that Backthorpe's and Randall's income should go to a common stock, and that Buckthorpe should undertake to assist Randall in all schemes, having the acquisition of moneys for their object, so long as the prosecution of such schemes did not involve the prosecution of their projectors. So it happened that Mr. Randall got Mr. Buckthorpe completely under his thumb. 11.

Randall's yoke sat heavily on Buckthorpe's shoulders. Buckthorpe was naturally, an horest, straightforward young fellow, but he lacked the resolution to shake off his tormentor, and was fain to content himself with the many inward determinations to go to Bow street, "to-morrow morning," and tell the story of Parklebury's death as it occurred. However, to-morrow and to-morrow, and to-morrow crept on, and Buckthorpe's determination was never carried into effect. He submitted doggedly to Randall's instructions, and became of no little use to him. Buckthorpe's gentlemanly appearance, and his recent connection with the Service, were duly exploited by Randall, and Randall in return for Buckthorpe's services, not only permitted him to live, but even went so far as so assist him in doing so.

"Backthorpe," said Randall, one morning about three weeks after Buckthorpe's return, "we must be off and away to-morrow/morning. So pack up your traps to-night, and meet me at the Waterloo terminus in time to catch the 9 a. M. train."

"Where are woing" said Randall "to Racek"

meet me at the waternot terminus in time to catch the 9 a. M. train."

"Where are we going?"

"We are going," said Randall, "to Beachington-super-Mare."

"And why?"

"That involves rather a long story, but it is necessary that you should know it, and I will tell it to you. To begin with, I must enlighten you on the subject of my condition. I presume you believe me to be a bachelor? Well, I m not a bachelor."

"Heaven help your wife!" said Buckthorpe. "Heaven has. She is no more. I am a widower. I'll tell you how I came to be married. Very nearly six years ago I had occasion to

"Heaven has. She is no more. I am a wide of the method haste after them from the direction of Broadstairs, and seized Buckthorpe, (who was lagging behind his companion,) by the threat. 'You infernal scoundrel,' said the stranger, "Heads off" said Backthorpe. "Who are you, and what do you want?"

"You cursed villain!" said the stranger, "You'll know me soon enough."

He struck Buckthorpe full in the moath, and laid his lip open. Buckthorpe closed with his unknown assailant, who was almost helpless in his powerful grasp, and stabbed him with the blade of a bayonet stick he carried. The stranger gave a piercing shriek, and disappeared over the edge of the eliff.

"Good Good! I have killed him!" exclaimed Buckthorpe to his companion, who had heard the noise of the scuffle, and who turned back accordingly to see what was the mater.

"What in the world have you done?" said Randall.

"The man—a total stranger—attacked me."

found that she was a very wealthy but very eccentric widow lady, and, to make a long story short, I proposed to marry her. To do story short, I proposed to marry her. To do her justice, she immediately consented. "I was unable to remain with her any longer, at that time, and she was not strong enough to be moved, but we arranged to meet at Beachington in three days, and in the meantime I was to make the necessary ar-

meantime I was to make the necessary arrangements for our marriage.

"We met at the Beachington Arms, and were married by special license. I pass ower the delirious honeymoon, which lasted two hours. Two hours after my marriage a friendly telegram was placed in my hands, informing me that I was wanted for felony, and that two emissaries from Scotland Yard were on their way to apprehend me. I bolted—made the best of my way to Liverpool, embarked for America, and have never seen the old lady since."

"All this, of course, is a lie," said Buckthorpe, when Randall had finished.

"I will affect neither surprise nor indignation at your remark," said Randall. "I should have the poorest opinion of you, if you attatached the slightest credit to it. You are nothing like as a great a liar as I am, and if

attached the signtest credit to it. You are nothing like as a great a liar as I am, and if you told me that story of yourself, I should not hesitate to disbelieve it. Anything more cock-and-bull in its nature, was never concocted. It is a concatenation of outrageous absurdities and utter improbabilities from beginning to end. But it happens, nevertheless, to be true."

"Can you prove it?"
"I can. Observe."
And Randall took a document from his ocket book, and placed it in Buckthorpe's

hand.

"This," said Randall, "is a copy of the certificate of the marriage of John Randall, bachelor, aged thirty-eight, with Penclope Brack-enbury, spinster, aged seventy-six—you will see that it was celebrated at All Saints, Béachington, on the sixth of August, 1858, by the Rev. Isaac Dalrympte, M. A., and that it was duly witnessed by John Bayford and Eliza Capes—the clerk and the pew opener."

"This is probably a forgery," said Buckthorpe.

A Former Institution of Washington.

The Washington boot black always a darky and always chock-full of good nature, differs from the City Hall park boot black in New York, as a froliesome Newfoundland differs from a snarling Scotch terrier. The creature who most perfectly typified the whole race of him has disappeared since my last sojourn at the capital. He was a floundering negro boy of some 18 years, with a mouth so enormous that the pitcher of the Atlantic club could have easily pocketed his ball in it from a distance of thirty yards. Among his brethern he was called "Hog-jaw" Every morning he came lourging down Newspaper row, with his box slang over his shoulder and his maw distended by a cavernous grin. For five cents, he dropped to his knees any where, and blacked anybody's boots. For a couple of pennies, additional he would dance a breakdown with song accompaniment—a real old Virginny additional he would dance a breakdown with song accompaniment—a real old Virginny juba. And then he would separate his jaws so far that a horizontal line might have been drawn, from his upper lip to the center of his forehead, and that his lower lip concealed his very chip. At such a moment his head was all mouth, and received a hallstorm of nickles which rattled against his teeth and choked out of the abyss a flood of bubbling laughter. He was never out of temper—invariably in the best of spirits. His great splay feet were deformities upon which he prided himself. He used to talk to them in the droftest way. If one of them happened to slip on the side walk while he was blacking a gentleman's boot, he would turn, rap it with his brush in an affected pet, and chide it: "Lie still, da, you foot! wha, fo' you behaves yousef so in de presence of dis gen'l'm'n, stirrin' up de dust dat way? Shame!"

"Hog-jaw" loved and was beloved. "Datgall" he would exclaim; "you ought to see her, sah, indeed you had. When dat gal gets on her close, and I gets on dat air clean shirt. o' mine, and we sollies fo' a Sunday promenade, I tell you, sah, weatakes de abenue!"

Hen. William Barnes.

The retirement of Hon. William Barnes from the office of Superintendent of the State Insurance Department calls for something more than a passing mention. In and previous to the year 1859, insurance business was in a distracted and unsatisfactory condition, and a necessity existed for some reform, by which public confidence, much shaken, might be restored. The regulation of companies, such as it was, formed a part of the State Comptroller's duty, but the arrangements fulfilled scarcely any of the requirements of the case. In this emergency the new Department was suggested, and Mr. B., whose reports on insurance were highly appreciated, was requested to undertake its organization, which he did. He has remained at its head ever since. During the twenty years of Mr. Barnes' incumbency the spread of life and fire insurance has been extraordinary, and the management of the Department required great and untiring ability. The record which Mr. Barnes leaves is in the highest degree honorable to him. He created a system which many States have copied for its excellencies. He returns to the practice of the law, chiefly in connection with insurance, so that the latter profession will not altogether lose his services, which his actuarial skill, unquestionable integrity and great industry have so long rendered of the utmost value.—[New York Times.

scarcely the heft of one hundred and twenty. He is of outcombed gray whiskers and spilled gray hair, encompassing his little French face like furse and two black, frightened eyes stare GY like a rabbit's. Partly an exquisite's and partly an adventurer's is his face' yet with some aristocratic smallness of features in it. The hear appropriate the second partly and second features in it. She has a pronounced American face, somewhat too much self-possessed and self-conscious.

Fremont is said to have come back here

with a good deal of French money, and all the strikers are getting ready to surround him. Mark my words! He wants subsidy, land, and whatever he can get; and he is the man above all others to be watched and fought this session.—[Washington Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

An Extraordinary Robbery.

A letter from Chile tells this story of a robbery: "On the road from Mendoza to Santiago two tradesmen of San Juan, Don Thomas Jameson and Don M. Antonio Bravo, accompanied by two muleteers and, a servant, were lately waylaid by a gang of robbers, headed by an Italian. The only one of the party of luckless travelers who most miraculously escaped death was Don Thomas Jameson. This gentleman (whose name, by the way, has a British sound about it) resolved to sell his life dearly, but, unfortunately, his revolver missed fire. He then grappled with one of the ruffians, and tried to roll with him down an immense precipice but his efforts were in vann. He then, after succeeding in disengaging himself from his principal adversary for an instant, jumped down the precipies, luckilly at the spot where a deep river runs beneath, and although previously wounded in the head and subsequently shot at several himes, managed to make good his escape by swimming to the opposite shore. The booty obtained by the robbers is said to have amounted to about twenty thousand dollars in each, besides bank notes and bills. This happaned on the third of January, in the midst of the Cardillers, and on the seventh two of the assassins were aiready safely under lock and key."

Ber J. Ar les, 65 South Meridian street, makes and

Price for mailing, five dollars per maum, tw Bollars and fifty cents for six months one dollar and twenty-five cents for three months, or forty-five

spications, whether on busing must be addressed to the Mr.

JOHN IL HOLLIDAY. THE EVENING NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1870.

We had hoped that the activity manifested in the City Council a few weeks since in rehave resulted in something. It seems, however, that the project is again to be laid over the fiercest rebuke a for future Councils to think about and post- it is copied unheeded: pone. This has been the fate of the moveat for several years, and now that the necessity for a station house is greater than ever, there is less probability of its being built. The Council voted to receive propositions upon two separate and distinct plans, a foolish idea in the first place, and when the bids were offered voted to postpone the consideration of them. If they are ever examined at all the Council will probably vote that they are too exorbitant, or that the plans are not good, or that the city has no meney to spend in that way. Some excuse will be made and the offenders against the city will continue to be herded in that filthy black hole, called the jail, which is no less ruinous to the body than it is to the morals. There is not a single member of the Council who does not know a station house is needed. If there was one, prisoners could be kept something like human beings, not like brutes; mere boys, hardly able to distinguish right from wrong in the plainest cases, would not be thrown into a swelling in the throat, with which he had the society of abandoned criminals, and there would be no need of voting public money to the Young Men's Christian Association every little while to provide food and lodgings for destitute strangers. The city has been too long without a station house, and if the present Council has any idea of doing what is right, the members will take up the matter and put it through on a fast line.

THE young rough who committed a terrible murder in New York on Saturday night, killing a grocery keeper in cool blood, and under ravated circumstances that even in that city threats were made of hanging him, had a keen appreciation of his condition. He understood perfectly what he had done and what the penalty was likely to be, for upon being told that people were il eatening to hang him, he laughed and set I "hanging Is played out in New York," De cared nothing for having killed a man bece se he knew that he could escape punishment. His words were only too true. Hanging is not only "played out" in New York, but in many other places, and not only hanging is "played out" but punishment for other crime has gone the same way. The defiant words of this scoundrel furnish a text people may well think about. If hanging was not "played out" in New York, is it likely that he would have been so bold? and if punishment for crime were more certain everywhere, is it likely that so many would recklessly break the laws? The average man has a great regard for conwill not have so much to do

MR. SAULSBURY, who represents Delaware in the United States Senate, and who, it is said, has quit drinking, continues to be the champion of the white race. If there is any one thing Mr. Saulsbury fears more than another, it is negro domination, and against the possibility of such a thing, he is vigorously working He made his first speech of the session several weeks ago, in which he briefly stated that he was in favor of white men hav ing something to with this Government, an opinion which we heartily endorsed and commended him for. After mature deliberation. he has gone a step further, and thinks white men should have it all; a question we do not care to debate with him, as there seems no probability of such a blissful state of affairs being brought around. His stand upon this important question is set forth in these brief words, in the Congressional report:

Mr. Saulsbury presented a memorial praying for such legislation as will secure the Government of the United States to the white race.

THE public debt statement published this morning shows a reduction in the public debt of \$3,993,664 39 during the month of January, and a decrease of \$80,649,971 09 for the eleven months since the inauguration of President Grant. This is all very well, but we hope to see no more such statements for some time to Irish statistics are more favorable than the come. Secretary Boutwell has demonstrated English. In the minor cases of indictable ofthat the debt can be paid rapidly. All the good effect desirable from such a course has been gained in silencing the clay or of repudiation, and educating public sestiment both here and abroad. What the preside want to see now is a reduction of taxes, not of the principal of the debt. We can better afford a greater prevalence of malicious offenses in a greater prevalence of malicious offenses in

A SINGULAN legal controversy is now in progress in Somerville, Massachusetts. During a recent fire there, a section of hose was thrown across the track of the Fitchburg Railroad, and a train passing cut it in pieces, and stopped the water supply. The fire could not be extinguished, and caused a loss of twenty-five revenue laws, etc., and against vagrant in the railroad company for that amount, the town claiming for damages done to the hose, and the underwriters for twenty-two thousand dollars worth of property, which they say could have been saved if the hose had not been cut. The case involves some important points as to the relative rights of corporations, and its termination will be looked for with interest.

THE British Government took charge, day, of all the telegraph lines in the Kingpost last the seal of the scale of the last to be provided a provided and the state of the state of the seal for the

are the appendione dally 1 to the 65 . a or best

nd reforms. The advocates for such a state not be well for them to wait and see, what siccess the English have? A year or two will make but little difference, and may result in a great deal of benefit.

THE social evil is receiving more than th sual amount of attention this winter, and it is probable that from the agitation of the matter some suggestions, valuable in the future, may be drawn. The supporters of the Paris-ian system of licensing houses of prostitution, are becoming more numerous, while those who believe it a sin to tamper with the evil in any possible manner, seem to be relaxing their opposition. To show what ground the licensing movement has gained in the last two gard to a city prison or station house, would ble paragraph now going the round of the have resulted in something. It seems, howthe fiercest rebuke and opposition. Now

cynthia Leonard and "many others" of her sex in Chicago have petitioned the legislative authorities of that city to make no more police raids on houses of prostitution, "inasmuch as such are considered by men to be necessary to the safety and well being of virtuous women, and as every woman of this class, buried or reformed, leaves a vacancy to be filled with a fresh criminal, and, inasmuch as, as a self supporting class of women, they are better paid for their crimes than they would ordinarily be at an honorable business, and women can not carry on this trade themselves, but must, in all cases, be supported and sustained by men." If arrests must be made and fines inflicted, they ask that the male offenders be fined as much as, if not more than, the women.

THE theory-now generally accepted, bu once much ridiculed-that suicide is usually the result of insanity, never received stronger proof than in a case which has just taken place in Illinois. A farmer, worth a handsome sum and highly respected, shot himself on Sunday from a fear that he would choke to death from been afflicted for many years. Could insanity go further than that? A man voluntarily seeks a violent death in the fear that natural causes will soon put an end to his existence. He kills himself to escape death.

The Humbug Red River Rebellion.

[St. Paul Correspondence Chicago Republican.]
The world ought to know something about
the "Red River Rebellion." It is the best
worked up humbug of the day, except the
Cardiff Giant, and this would have been exploded as quickly as that if it was further off. If the ingenious artists who devised "Old Gypsum" had located him at some remote point in Montana, and had displayed the same point in Montana, and had displayed the same skill in working him up that they and their Red River rivals did, their experiment might have lasted up to this time. The Red River rebellion has been nothing but a newspaper sensation. It has never approached the dimensions of a respectably sized riot. The French half breeds, about three hundred in number, were afraid that they were to lose the lands on which they have been squatters, when the sale of the Hudson Bay Company's franchises to the Dominion should be consummated. In this fear, not out of hostility to the Dominion Government, nor from a desire the Dominion Government, nor from a desire for annexation (for they do not know what i means), nor because they want to be independent, for they don't—they organized as a mob to defend their homesteads from being alienated. The new Canadian Governor went there, and they regarded him as the New York antirenters formerly regarded a sheriff with a writ of ejectment pinned to his coat collar. They ordered him to keep off their farms; and as he had neither troops nor police, they kept him off. There have never been, by the way, any British troops in the settlement. Reil, the leader of the mob of half breeds, is such merely sequences, and if he knows that laws are rig-orously enforced, he will not be in so great The rioters have been incited and encouraged haste to violate them. When hanging is by Jo Rolette, a Minnesota half breed, who "played in" again in New York the police lives at Pembina, and a man named Stutsman, "played in" again in New York the police lives at Pembina, and a man named Stutsman, who also lives there. These men seem to hav engaged in an intrigue to make something out of the half breeds, but they have failed for the

want of materials. A regiment or two of Canadian troops will A regiment or two of Canadian troops will probably be sent up there in the spring via Lake Superior, Red River, etc. It will be a long, difficult and expensive expedition. But probably a less number of troops, or even three or four companies, would be effectual for the purpose of ending all resistance to law, of which there has been little or none as yet.

The Red River settlers have rights which

are entitled to respect, and in which they will andoubtedly be protected. But this rebellion as existed only to a slight extent, except on

Orime in Ireland.

Crime in Ireland.

Crime in Ireland is exceptional, like everything in that extraordinary country. The judicial statistics for 1868 have just been published, and, notwithstanding Fenian outrages and Orange riots, and the disestablishment of the Irish church, we learn that the entire number of indictable offenses was only 9,090 being 4,149, or 36 per cent less than the number (14,-239) in an equal portion of the nonvelation of 239,) in an equal portion of the population of England and Wales in 1867. Of the indicta-England and Wales in 1867. Of the indictable offenses returned by the police and not disposed of sumarily, treasonable and seditious offenses, offenses against property, riots, assaults, inflicting bodily harm, and other assaults, are the most conspicuous and frequent. Yet of the offenses against property there is a much smaller number than in a corresponding portion of the population in England and Wales; and even with respect to attempts to murder, shooting at, wounding, stabbing, etc., to do bodily harm, and manslaughter, the liftsh statistics are more favorable than the to pay interest than heavy taxes, which are not only burdensome in themselves, but are endangering the existence of many branches of trade and manufacture. Let the debt rest.

| Application of the less serious offenses reported by the police and disposed of summarily there was a decreas in Ireland of 20,060 in 1868, as compared with 1867; but still an excess of 120,291 over the number in England amount of 120,291 over the

The young man oldered slowly
By the house three times that day;
She took her bird from the window;
"He need not look this way."
She sat at her plano long,
And sighed, and played a death sad song.

But when the day was done, she said, "I wish that he would come! "I wish that he would come! emember, Mary, if he calls To-night, I'm not at home." o when he rang, she went—the elf!— he went and let him in herself.

They sang full long together,
Their songs love sweet, death sad;
The robin woke from his slumber,
And rang out, clear and glad.
"Now go?" she coldly said; "'tis late,"
And followed him—to latch the gate.

He took the rosebud from her hair,
While, "You shall not!" she said;
He closed her hand within his own,
And, while her tongue forbade,
Her will was darkened in the eclipse
Of blinding love upon his lips.

—[W. D. Howells.

"SCRAPS."

Vanderbilt won't make a will. Pennsylvania has a Peace Society. Chattanooga is to have a \$150,000 hotel.

Chinese idols are now sold in New York. A Fenian Congress is called to meet in New

ork in April. The Utica horse cars will hereafter make no rips on Sunday.

Three Arab chiefs lately supped with Napo eon at the Tuileries.

Twelve thousand pupils attend private chools in New York city. Philadelphia has \$12,000,000 invested in two

hundred miles of street railway. Capital punishment for boys-Being obliged

o sit between two girls at school. The late George D. Prentence wrote a nea round hand, and always used a pencil.

A "Colored Immigration Aid Association has been organized at Little Rock, Arkansas. When they want to see a little fun in Alanama, they pour a pint of whisky down

Russians are said to have invented nothing but a peculiar tea-urn and ready-made cigar-

"Divorce, alimony and the children. That's what a great many women want nowa-days.

On the St. Louis river, in Minnesota, is ound what is probably the largest bed of slate in the world.

A New York base ball furnishing dealer has ordered 24,900 bats from a Maine firm for the coming season.

Cleveland has 844 liquor saloons, 40 house of ill-fame, 16 assignation houses, and 13 gambling saloons. The Boston Journal says that quitting ad-

vertising in dull times is like tearing out a iam because the water is low. A Mississippi farmer says that the idea that

rows are not good to eat is all bosh. He finds them superior to the hen. Senator Cameron has just fallen heir to \$1,000,000 by the death of his father-in-law,

lames McCormick, of Harrisburg. The selectmen of a Connecticut town ad-

vertise a reward of \$25 for the return of a hearse with the body of the thief inside." A voungster inquired at one of the Dexter Me., drug stores the other day for "something

to make angle worms dead in the baby." "How I would like to be Rothschild," said poverty- stricken Bohemian. "How I would

like to be even the Cashier," said his friend. A clergyman in Belvidere, New Jersey, refused, one day last week, to marry a young couple because they had only "sparked" one

week. Maryland has three hundred and seventythree square miles of oyster beds, ninety-two of which are closely covered, and the res scattering.

An industrious old man in Eastern Chicago whose early education was neglected, has put out a sign announcing, "Goin out whitewashin done in here."

Dr. J. Mott Smith, formerly of Lansingburg, New York, has been made Minister of Finance by the King of the Sandwich Islands. He draws \$5,000 per annum in gold.

The maimed organ-grinders have disappeared from the street corners in New York, and the original Italian dispensers of handorgan music have their own again.

A Maine paper enthusiastically describes the hole in his burning store and pulled out twenty-seven firkins of butter with his feet, teen dollars. before it had melted.

A "doctor" who was introduced at a tria in Richmond, Virginia, when hard pressed for an explanation of what an incised wound is, said, "it is a wound that is deeper in some parts than in others." He was permitted to

The wife of a Boston man ran away to Denvet, about two months ago, and the other day telegraphed her husband to send money for her to come home with. He replied, "Don't cut your visit short on my account," and she

is in Denver yet. The only benefit that California has yet got rom the railfoad that she will own is that six young men from Sacramento came East in a body, got married and took their wives back, all in four weeks time—something like he raid of the Romans on the Sabine wo-

cynical than ever. After speaking of the way New York imitates Paris, he says: "If we could only imitate the French capital in me of its bloody revolutions, thereby re-tucing our vote-often-and-vote-early populaion. Paris would not have sinned in wain."

It is reported that a distiller has been found in Patoka, Indiana, who belongs to church; asks a blessing at table; uses the quick fermentation; when he sings, faces the window, looks at the distillery and starts, "Come, thou fount of every blessing," and votes the Radical ticket."—[Sentine].

euter." "Pray give me an example id the master. "Why, you are a man; and I femi cause I am a girl," "Very well, proceed." "I don't know," said the little girl, "but I reckon Mr. Jenkins is neuter, because he's an old

Mrs. Miller, a widow lady of Wexford county, Michigan, was left alone, seven years ago, with a large family of small children in the new regions of that county. She has since raised her own crops, kept her family comfortably, and is bringing a good farm into

An essay on "lying symptoms" was read at a recent session of the Chicago academy of medicine, in which the author maintained that it is easier to find out what ails an infant than an adult, for though the former can not talk, it also can not play the hypocrite.

A machinist at a Massachusetts paper mill, last Wednesday, was caught in the shafting, and made probably some three hundred revolutions before the wheel could be stopped.

Luckily and strangely, no bones were broken,

A colony co and he is now doing well.

It is reported that there is a physician in active practice in Ohio who has not in his library a single medical work published during the last twenty years. And he resides in a country town, where he has no opportunity to visit public libraries.

William Mosher, who committed spicide at Montpelier, the other day, went there drunk and on visiting his sweetheart was very properly dismissed by her. He thereupon took vitriol. He was forty years of age and died in terrible suffering.

A Baltimore correspondent writes that the City Council proposes giving John Kitts, one hundred years of age, and the oldest citizen, pension of fifteen dollars a month, adding "He is active and lobbies his own bill."

The will of Bernard Maguire, hotel keeper, which was admitted to probate in Philadel-phia on Tuesday, contained bequests amount-ing to \$40,500 to Catholic institutions in that city. This was his entire estate.

It is a beautiful custom in some Oriental lands to leave untouched the fruits that are shaken from the trees by the wind, these being regarded as sacred to the poor and the stranger.

The walls of Constantinople, completed fifteen centuries ago by the Emperor Theodosius, are to be pulled down, and their stones employed in various municipal improvements.

The Bey of Tunis, determined to maintain his credit, has imprisoned all the jewelers of his capital and closed their stores, because they have refused to trust him any more.

The Maine Legislature is made of fifty-sever farmers, fifteen lawyers, twenty-seven merchants, sixteen mechanics, twelve lumbermen, two priests and one apothecary.

A showman in Omaha exhibits one of his eyes, preserved in a bottle, which he tells the audience "was gouged out in a free fight in the early days of this yere town."

Over a thousand houses have been built in Charlotte, North Carolina, since the war, and yet the population is increasing so rapidly that more will soon be necessary.

The Detroit Free Press says no stone giants have been dug up lately, and it is probable that the trade in this line is dead.

The construction of iron buildings is said to be largely on the increase in the leading American cities.

The largest vineyard in California has 306,000 vines, covering four hundred and fifty

Paris talks of establishing free doctors their salaries being paid by the city. Twelve of Iowa's Senators and twentyseven Representatives were soldiers.

Economical spirttualists in Michigan save a parson's fee by marrying themselves. New Orleans owed the Gas Company on the

first of December \$330,352 43. "What her Face Said" is the title of a new novel announced in London.

Arkansas makes a loud call for se teachers and blacksmiths.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

A woollen manufactory is talked of in Den

A paper mill has been established in Col The nail factory hands at Terre Haute are

on a strike. Brigham Young is putting up a foundry for casting cannon.

They have a "Butchers' Protective Brother hood" out in San Francisco. A general strike is threatened among th

olliers at Bolton, England courage of one of its subscribers, who cut a New York has nearly 1,000 shoe clerks.

whose average weekly earnings are about fif-The Messrs, Fairbanks, scale makers, at S

hasbury, Vermont, consume three millio The Washington Co-operative Grocery Acceptation, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, he

uspended for lack of patronage.

It is reported that the Baldwin locomotive works, of Philadelphia, will shortly be removed to Altoona, Pennsylvania.

The number of subordinate Unions now working under the jurisdiction of the Brick layers' National Union is seventy-six.

The carpet weavers of Philadelphia armaking slow progress towards settling their trike. Two new shops have gone out this

The strike among the Lanarkshire (Scot and) puddlers has now lasted nearly a month and as yet there is no evidence that either sid eedily give in.

The Newark hatters, who a few days ago struck for higher wages, have reconsidered their movement and resumed work. A few shops acceded to the demands of the strikers One hundred and fifty workmen at the cut lery works of the J. Russell manufacturin company at Greenfield, Massachusetta, has struck on account of a reduction in wages.

innufacturers, who employ of isburse nearly \$500,000 in good sell annually between \$7,000, worth of goods.

The ship Alpha, recently sailed from Liver-cool for Victoria, Vancouver's Island, having an board between twenty and thirty selected girls, who are to take situations as female ser-

Several of the large manufactories in Bridge-port, Conn., have been closed to visitors dur-ing working hours, owing to the number of visitors having become so great as to seriously interfere with busines

Statistics show that in London alone 100,000 railway servants, 20,951 post office officials, 24,000 cabmen and omnibus men, 260,000 publicans and beer shop keepers, and many other classes are required to work on Sun-

There are upward of eighty branches of business at which females are regularly em-ployed. The best paid operatives are burnishers and telegraph operators—the former earning from \$5 to \$17, and the latter from \$9 to

A colony, composed for the most part of echanics and laborers residing in the Nineteenth Ward of New York city, is in process of formation. The colonists, who go to Iowa, will be ready to set out upon their journey early next spring.

Phonixville, one of the industrial centers of Pennsylvania, is one of the many prosperous towns in that State, and the secret of its pros perity is the fact that there are three rollingmills there, employing from 1,200 to 1,400 men, and paying out \$70,000 per month.

The colored working-men in the city of New York are classified as follows: 50 engir. eers, 400 waiters, 7 basket makers, 32 tobacco twisters, 50 barbers, 22 cabinetmakets and carpenters, 14 masons and bricklayers, 15 melters and refiners, 2 rollers and 6 molders 500 longshoremen, and 24 printers.

The strike of the Erie Railway employes is at an end, and with it has come the dissolu tion of their association. A committee of the strikers who waited on Superintendent Rucker were informed that not a man of them would be taken back as long as the society existed. A meeting was held, and the business of the society was wound up.

The California Labor Exchange in San Francisco makes the following exhibit for the twenty months of its existence, ending December 31, 1869: Men employed, 16,650; women employed, 5,755; in all, 22,405. This number is only for persons registered on the books. There are some 5,000 other persons employed of whom no record was made

There are 3,500 colored seamen engaged in the mercantile marine serzice, sailing to and from the port of New York. The aggregate amount of wages earned by these men is \$1,-260,000 per annum, which, added to the wealth of the great commercial entrepot of the Union. indicates the importance and value attached to that class of working-men to the commu-

The New York Cabinet Makers' Society i probably the strongest trades' union, numerically, in the country. The books show the names of 2,800 members, 1,500 of whom are square on the books. The average wages of hese men is from \$16 to \$18 per week, the very best hands earning from \$20 to \$21. The Insurance Association, organized in connection with the society, numbers 800 members, with a fund of \$4,500.

PIANOS.

FOR HOLIDAYS.



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G. F. ADAMS & CO.,

No. 32 South Meridian Street, INDIANAPOLIS.

China, Glass & Oueensware

TOVES, TINWARE, CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

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MICK & GEYER'S Real Estate and Loan Office

16 1-2 EAST WASHINGTON ST.
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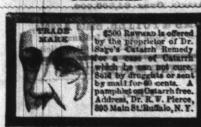
JOHN E. HOLLIDAY.

READ THIS.—A live Republican, (age, 36) im-

WANTED—It known that Madam Odair, Clairvoyant, will tell future events, give name, age and character of any one, and delineate character from likenesses. Room No. 12, up stairs, in Miller's Block, North Illinois st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CITY PROPERTY.
A Farm of 80 acres, on the National Pike, eleven
and three-quarter miles east of the city, near Cumberland. It has the richest of Black soil, with berland. It has the richest of black soil, what a new one and a half story frame house of five rooms, and frame stable; all under fence; 35 acres clear, 45 acres in heavy timber. Also, 400 to 500 cords of good wood. For further information call on or address WM. GRAFENSTEIN, No. 491 North. Alabama street.

CATARRH.



RAILROAD.

"Bee Line." BY WAY OF CRESTLINE

ON and after MONDAY, Becember & 1889, Pas-senger Trains will leave INDIANARGLIS, and arrive at points numed below as follows: No. 2. No. 4. No. 6.

BULK MEATS—Close dull; He, He and 14%e for loose shoulders, clear ribs and clear sides.

SLEEPING CARS attached to "No. 6," run to CLEVELAND and PITTSBURG.

Ask for Tickets by way of CRESTLINE over the "Bee Line."

E. S. FLINT, Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland.

C. C. GALE, Div. Sup't, Indianapolis.

E. E. FORD, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

[Leveland.]

[Leveland.]

[Leveland.]

[Leveland.]

MONEY AND TRADE.

NEW YORK, Peb. 2, 12:15 P. M. Gold closed at 1211/4.

ring Exchange, rrency 6's, 111% ney continues o eks strong.

Dullness was the prevailing feature in all our general markets to-day. The variableness of the weather operates very unfavorably on trade. There have been no changes in quotations since our last report.

Daily Review of the Indianapolis
Wholesale Market.
OFFICE OF THE NEWS,)
WEDNESDAY, February 2, 3 P. M.]
BRAN, SHIPSTUPP, ETC.—The supplies are light and the market is firm. We quote bran and shorts at \$17@18, middlings at \$28@30 and ship stuffs at BRANS-Are dull and neglected. We quote chair

white and navy at \$2 25@2 65. BROOMS-In good demand at firm prices; comm \$3 75@4 25; extra, \$4 50@5. BUTTER—There was some improvement in the de

mand to-day, and prices were firmer. We quote strictly choice at 25c.

CANDLES—Are in moderate demand. We quote: Star, 18@19c per sett; summer pressed, 141/2015e per

CHRESE-In good consumptive demand. We quote Hamburg at 18c; Factory, 19@191/c. Copper-The market is firm, with a good demand for all grades. We quote roasting grades at 19@211/c; fair 22@221/c; prime, 23@23/c; choice,

COAL-Market active and demand steady We quote Cannel at 25c; Pittsburg, 22c; block, 18c;

Highland, 16c per bushel; Anthracite, \$15 per ton. Pittsburg soft coke, 18c per bushel. Eggs-The receipts were quite liberal to-day, and the demand was slightly increased, with sales of

fresh at 22c.
FRATHERS Very dull at 70c for prime live geese, and 40@50c for common. Fish-Quiet but firm. We quote: White half barrel, \$3 50; white fish, kits, \$1 65@1 75; mack-

erel, No. 1 half barrel, \$15; Nos. 2 and 3 ditto, \$3 5) @10 50; makerel in kits, No. 1, \$3 50; ditto No. 2, \$2 35@2 50. FRUIT—There is a dull market for apples at \$2.5 @ 3.25 per barrel, for common to choice. Cranber-

ries are quiet, and we quote: wild, \$11,012, and cultivated \$15,016 per barrel. Lemons are in good demand at \$10@12 per box, and oranges at \$9@10 per barrel. Dried apples are very dull at 7@8c per pound, and peaches at 9@10c. FLOUR-There is a trifling demand for low grades

Medium and high grades are dull. We quote fancy brands, \$5 50@6; extra family \$5 50 G6; lower grades, \$4 75@5 25. Bye flour—In good demand at \$2 75@3 per cwt. Buckwheat flour—Is in good request at \$9@10 per barrel.

GEAIN.—Wheat — The market is inactive and

prices nominal. We quote prime red, \$1; Tennessee, \$1 05@1 08; white, \$1 10@1 15. Corn -Is in good demand at 80c for old, and 65@70c or new. Oats-Are wanted at 50@52c. Bye-Market quiet but firm, at 75c. Barley-Spring, \$1 15 fall, \$1 40@1 45. Buckwheat—In good de We quote choice at \$1 20 per bushel.

HAY-Is dull, but prices remain steady. We quote prime timothy at \$14@15 per ton, from wagons. Loose pressed, \$16@17; tight pressed, \$15@16. HOMINY-Market of

45 25@5 75 per barrel.

READ THIS.—A live Republican, (age, 50) important poverished by another's wickedness, wants immediate work. He is educated, earnest and capable; an able speaker and writer; possesses admirable recommendations, and will accept any position, however humble. Address S. G., Naws office, Indianapoles.

Address S. G., Naws office, Indianapoles.

Address S. G., Naws office, Indianapoles.

Address S. G., Naws office, Indianapoles. WANTED-TWO GIRLS-Cook and chamber 90.392c. Lard oil is a shade lower, but firm at the de jan31-149 We quote: Strained winter, \$1 45@1 50, No. 2 \$1 25@1 20 cline We quote: Strained winter, \$1 45@1 50, No. 1, \$1 35@1 40; No. 2, \$1 25@1 30. Petroleum Onions-Quiet but steady at \$2 50@3 00 per bar

POTATORS - Are in moderate request at 300 100 per

POULTRY—There was no special activity in the market to-day. The receipts were adequate to the demand, and prices were firm. Live chickens sold at Sc per pound; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, \$3 25@3 50 per dozen; geese, \$6; quails, \$1 75; Dressed peultry for New York market: Chickens, 9@10c; turkeys, 13c; fall dressed chickens, \$2 50@3 per dozen; turkeys, 14@15c per pound.

er pound. IONS—The market is without activity, an transactions are confined to the jobbing trade. The following are the neminal quotations for round lots: Mess pork, \$27@27 50; clear pork, \$30; bacen sides, clear, 16%c; clear ribbed, 16%c; shoulders, 15%c; hams, sugarcured, 18@19c; sweet pickled, 15@16c. Bulk meats— Shoulders, 10%c; ribbed aides, 12%c; clear ribbed, shoulders, 174c. Breakfast bacon 20c. Dried beef, 21c. Lard lower but firm, and held at 15@151/c for steam, and 16@16%c for kettle rendered. Grease from 10c to 14c, as to quality. Tallow, very dull at 81/4

RICE-Quiet but steady; Carolina, 9@91/e; Ra SALT—Quiet; Lake and Kanawha, \$2 50. SALT—The market is quiet but firm for clover at

\$0, and timoshy at \$3 75 per bushel. Flag seed is dull at \$1 75.

SPICES-Firm. Pepper, 37c; allspice, 33c; cr 75c; cloves, 50c.

STRAW—Firm at \$5.96 per ton.
SUGARS—Market quiet and prices unchanged
We quote: Crushed, powdered and
granulated at 16%; A, 15%, 215%; B 15½c; extra C, 15@15½c; C, 16½c; rellow C, 14@ 14½c; Demarara, 14½c15c; New Orleans, 14@15c; Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Onba, 13½c215½c. Melasses

WHIREY—Lower, with less demand, at 94c.

WOOL—In good demand and market firm. We quote: Tub washed and picked, 48@40c; unwashed, 30@33c; pulled word, 40@45c; Record, 37@40c.

WOOD—In good demand at \$5.35 from wagons.

Provision Girenlar, Pantary Paorano Exchange Wa Cischikan, Pebruary 1, 1876.

CINCINNATI, February 1, 1870. To the Editor of The Neses:

The market for provisional to-day was in an ensettled condition, owing to-discouraging news from Chicago and the East, where the product is declining almost daily. Holden seem to have less all faith in short crop theory, and are now anxious to unload part of their stock and make their losses light as possible. The market closed dull at quotations, with a downward tendency.

HOGS—Reccipts of 1,800 head; market dull; \$8 500 9 50 gross; dressed, \$10 25011.

GEREN MEATS—So few offering new that we will

LAND Gir kettled offered at 16t; steamed at LARD OIL-\$1 26@1 40 per gal

for prime.
Respectfully yours,
GRO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr.. Provision Broker.

New York Dry Goods Market New York, Februar There is little more doing to day, and prices as heavy. Brown sheetings have risen 1/2 per yard Atlantic A commands 17c; Pacific extra 161/2 Atlantic H, 165/4. Mashua D brown have declined from 13 to 125/2. In other descriptions of goods there is a particular change. The market has no redeemin figures for holders of cotton goods.

Cincinnati—Flour dull and drooping, with sales of family at \$5 25@5 40. Wheat unchanged; sales were made at \$1 10@1 12. Corn steady, with sales at 85c. Oats sold at 50@56c. Rye dull; sales at 85@90c. Barley unchanged and quiet; spring sold at \$1 10@1 20; winter at \$1 25@1 30. Cotton dull, with sales of middling at 24½@24½c. The market for whisky is firmer, and sales were made at 94c. Hogs dull and lower; sales at \$8 50@9 25 for live, and \$10 50@11 for dressed; receipts 1,800 head. The provision market is dull and unsettled. Mess pork sold at \$26 50, but this is an extreme rate; the prevailing figures were \$20@26 25. Bulk meats are dull; held at 10½c, 14c and 14½c. Bacon irregular; shoulders held at 12½@12½c; sides sold at 15@15½c, but generally held at 15½c. Lard dulla with sales at 15@16 for steam and kettle. Butter dull; sales at 28@32c. Eggs firmer, and sold at 22@24c, the latter rate for selected. No change in oils.

Chicago—Provisions are easier, dull and unsettled; mess pork nominally \$25 75 cash, and \$26 25, sellers' option for the month. Lard, 15c. Receipts of hogs, 8,315; shipments, 1.995. Wheat is in fair demand; No. 2, 81@88½c, cash and sellers' for February; 82½c, sellers' for March; low grades are dull; No. 3, 74c; rejected, 65c; No. 1, 88c. Corn is quiet but steady; No. 2, 70½c; new, 52@54c. Oats dull and unchanged at 38½@38½c cash, and 39½c, sellers' for March. Rye and Barley inactive. Whisky firmer at 92½@93c. Chicago-Provisions are easier, dull and

St. Louis—Flour more active, low grades wanted. Wheat steady at \$1@1 07 for No. 2 red fall. Corn firm, best grades higher; white 83@88c. Oats firmer at 54@55c. Rye steady at 78@80c. Barley unchanged, \$1 05@1 25 for Minnesota spring. Whisky dull at 93c. Provisions very dull; pork sold at \$27@27 25; small sales dry salted meat and bacon at previous prices. Lard dull at 15@16c for steam and kettle. Hogs, small sales good to choice at \$3 60@8 80.

at \$3 60@8 80.

New Orleans—Cotton—Market to-day is steady, and in good demand; middlings, 24¼.

@24½c; sales of 177 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,661 bales; coastwise, 232 bales. Oats, 75c. Bran, \$1 30. Hay firm; prime, \$3.

Pork firmer; mess, \$29 50@30. Sugar dull and lower; prime, 11@11½c. Molasses, prime, 68@71c. Other articles unchanged. Gold, \$1 21½. Sterling exchange, \$1 31½.

Toledo-Flour dull. Wheat very dull, par-ties apart; \$1 02½ bid for amber. Corn quiet and steady; No. 1. old, 92c; new, 72; no grades, 63c. Oats nominal. Clover seed \$8 25.

Dressed hogs dull at 10@10%c.

The Shakers.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, who has had fourteen years experience, writes a long account of the Shakers, from which we take the following extracts:

from which we take the following extracts:

They are communists in a peculiar way, and have achieved success where the usual result has been failure. They have prospered for ninety years, while the experiments of Owen, Fourier and others, except the Oneida community, have speedily collapsed. On this point they adopt the apostolic plan of having no such thing as individual property, but holding all things in common. Their villages are divided into families of no arbitrary number, containing anywhere from thirty to number, containing anywhere from thirty to one hundred and fifty members. Each family has a large dwelling house with a spacious hall running through the center; the rooms on one side being occupied by the sisters, and on the other by the brethren. They have separate buildings for the different trades they earry on; one for making brooms, another for coopering, and always an ample dairy house; and their barns for all sorts of stock are usually models. They raise most of the necessary ally models. They raise most of the necessar ries of life, grain and produce, keep sheep, raise hemp, and make their own woolen and linen clothes in their own factories; while their wooden ware, garden seeds, pressed herbs and canned fruits are standards. Their industries make them, indeed, quite independent especially as their property is inalienable. It is, securely guarded against all claims from apostates; every one who becomes a member, or, if a child, on coming of age, sighs a covenant not to bring the family into debt or damage, and should he or she leave, not to demand any more compensation for his or her services than they chose to give. Without such an agreement the property would soon run out by the departure of many who add nothing to its value. Should any family die out, its estate, real and personal, would revert to the other families, or if any village should fail in numbers, its possessions would belong to the other villages. and canned fruits are standards. Their indusother villages.

numbers, its possessions would belong to the other villages.

THER PRULIAR MORE OF WORSHIP.

The white steepled church, with arched windows and resonant bell, is a thing unknown in a Shaker village; and nothing in the external aspect of their meeting house denotes the purpose of worship. It is simply a plain parallelogram of a house, with a door at the side near either end, one for men and the other for women. Its internal arrangement is definite enough, however, though most exceptional. It contains no pulpit or preacher, no cushioned pews, no trained choir with organ, or even with the old-fashioned violin and bass viol. It is only a large hall with movable benches, like those of country school houses in old times, facing each other, and a clear space of ten or twelve-feet in the center. The brethren enter at one doon, the sisters at the other, and not individually, as among the world's people, but all in procession, two abreast. If outsiders come they must comply with this usage; a man must leave his wife to enter at the door assigned to her sex, and they sit at opposite ends of the house; the separation is inexorable. The brethren wear their daily garb when not at work, long-tailed drab coats, mixed, blue or purple pants and vests, all home dyed; their hair is combed down straight in front, cut high across the forehead and falling to the shoulders behind. The sisters take off their queer honnels as they enter, and are dressed in white gowns without hoops, with high waists, and skirts gathered in numerous pleats; while on their heads they wear addly made tayletan caps, and over their shoulders handkerefliefs folded diagonally. All set for a while, but shortly rise, pile the benches at each end of the room, then range themselves in rows, several abrease, men and women separate as usual—drop their arms close to their sides, and fall into a quick march around the hall in a closed-up circle, the children in the inside, and the singers, usually practiced. A variation is called "traveling to Zion;" wherein they form THEIR PECULIAR MODE OF WORSHIP.

dressing one of the world's people as "Fr The Shakers are like a numerous fam and responsibility of parents, and set difficulties as arise. Of course there a difficulties, and for the discontented a difficulties, and for the discontented a Shaker village is no place. They are not austere and gloomy; they are a religious society, and have banished the folly and vanity of the world, as they phrase it, from their talk, their dress, and, presumably, from their hearts. They are always cheerful and happy together; brothers and sisters live in the same house, eat in the same room, but at different tablet, and all share alike, without favoritism. They have always the same place at table, meeting or elsewhere; all is regular as clockwork. That woman is in every respect the equal of man, was Mother Ann's most progressive revelation, and the theory is carried out fully in their practice. Women share as largely as men in the ministry and the government, in the eldership and desconships, and the plan works well. As for their lives, if all the world were as moral as they, there would be no further need for jails, State prisons or penitentiaries. THEIR GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE

The Shakers are ruled by almost absolute power. The denomination's head is in the parent society at New Lebanon, and consists of two members of each sex, who hold office for life, and choose their successors. These appoint the ministry of every society and family. In each family there are two elders and two elderesses, whose disciplinary power is second only to that of the ministry. The individual member has no share in the government, or in the choice of these rulers, though he should spend a life time of faithful service. Disobedience of the elder's orders entitles the culprit to a walking ticket. Next service. Disobedience of the elder's orders entitles the culprit to a walking ticket. Next to the elders are the deacons and deaconesses, who have charge of the temporal and financial affairs, but yet cannot transact business of any importance without acquainting the elders, or make any bargain without their counsel. They laud the government of the United States as a model, but it will be easily seen that they don't profit by its example. that they don't profit by its example.

They eschew politics, neither voting nor holding office. They are a peace society, as the Quakers are, and were considerably embarrassed thereby during the late war. They couldn't go to war, nor when drafted could they pay the commutation money, for that would be supporting the war. So, when several were drafted in various villages, they sent a committee to Washington, to plead with President Lincoln. They had shrewdly searched the records, and found that many soldiers had joined them after the revolution, to whom pensions were due, which, as the price of blood, were never collected. The committee mentioned this to Mr. Lincoln; he had the records of the War Department examined, and found that these pensions, principal and interest, would have by that time amounted to over one million dollars, and as the Shakes had dealy searched the second of the War Department examined, and found that these pensions, principal and interest, would have by that time amounted to over one million dollars, and as the Shakes had clearly searched the second of the War Department examined, and found that these pensions, principal and interest, would have by that time amounted to over one million dollars, and as the Shakes had clearly searched the second of the War Department examined, and found that these pensions, principal and interest, would have by that time amounted to over one million dollars, and as the Shakes had clearly searched the second of the War Department examined. THE SHAKERS AND THE LATE WAR. and interest, would have by that time amounted to over one million dollars, and as the
Shakers had clearly saved this to the national
exchequer, they had considerably overpaid
their commutation money. Moreover, the
Shakers had been, by law, exempt from military duty until Congress had, in 1863, included both them and the Quakers with the rest
of the community. So Mr. Lincoln assured
them that they should not be called on, nor
were they.

were they.

The Kentucky Shakers suffered much loss in the war, as their village was the center of many skirmishes, troops were quartered with them, and their grain and horses were reft away by fire and theft.

THEIR PRESENT STATE AND FUTURE HOPE. It can not be concealed that for the last ten or fifteen years their numbers have been diminishing, the older men and women dying, and leaving few to fill their places. The world offers decidedly brighter inducements than their life of retired self-denial, and out of fifty children they bring up, scarcely more than one will stay longer than till 18 or 21 years old. They flatter themselves, however, with the belief that there is at hand an awakening, as in the days of Mother Ann, and their villages will speedily be filled to overflowing. This is the secret hope at the bottom of the pains they have taken of late to make their creed and forms of worship popularly known; this explains the Atlantic articles and Music It can not be concealed that for the last ten hall exhibitions of Elder F. W. Evans, of Lebanon. They now number 18 societies, and not more than 3,000 members. About 100 Swedes have lately joined the Kentucky com-Swedes have lately joined the Kentucky community. The point of their failure is simple enough; they can't inspire faith. The majority of those who now join them are tramps, homeless wanderers in distressed circumstances, glad to get a good home and clothes. These bring up at the Shaker village in the winter, stay a few months, or perhaps a couple of years, conclude a Shaker's life is not congenial, and go as they came. When these go, of course the society can afford to give them very little, and nine times out of ten the few dollars they get are more than they deserve. Beggars always find the Shakers generous and hospitable. There are few well educated people among them. Such men as Giles Avery and F. W. Evans are very rare in their ranks. Eider Evans is a man of strong though eccentric intellect, and would have been notable in any station. In a business point of view, the Shakers have certainly been very successful. Beginning with the rocky farms owned by the first proselytes, they have added thereto till they own in all seventy-five thousand acres of land, while other communists, starting their experiments with means and influence, have broken up in contention, strife and loss. From log houses they have advanced to as good buildings as are put up; one of the families of New Lebanon, for instance, having recently built a sixty thousand dollar dwelling bouse, and a stone barn some two hundred feet long, which cost fifteen thousand dollars just before the war, and would now cost twice that. Their religion has taught them the secret of this success—united interest. munity. The point of their failure is simple

One of the most remarkable deposits of percoleum known, exists in the region of the Caucasus. On the east coast of the Cassand wife to discovered the case of the case of the Case and Sea there are no less than twenty thousand petroleum wells. Although they have been known for generations, it is only within the test of the case of the c

ville, Illinois, met a young gentleman in the cars with a head about the size of an apple who, buttoning up his coat with a and alternate their preaching, are nearly all their own, and the tunes are as monotonous and unmelodious as Indian chante.

They admit no fitles, not even "Mr.,"

They admit no fitles, not even "Mr.,"

They admit no fitles, not even "Mr.,"

I look the wheels of progress for a century."

H. C. Dorsey of Pawtucket, the "prisoner's friend," will extend his benefactions this yea to prisons all the way from Maine to Kentuck and the "fandango," as he calls it, will embrace some thousands of dinners. The occasion is his birthday, January 31.

Fire Alarm Signals.

2 No. 2 Engine House, corner of Massachu setts avenue and New York streets.

3 Corner East and New York.

4 Hook and Ladder House, New Jersey, near Washington.

4 Hook and Ladder House, New Jersey, near Washington.
5 Spiegel, Thoms & Co.'s Factory, on East.
6 Washington and Noble.
7 Davidson and New York.
1-2 Noble and Michigan.
1-3 Noble and Massachusetts avenue.
1-4 East and Massachusetts avenue.
1-5 New Jersey and Fort Wayne avenue.
1-6 Delaware and Fort Wayne avenue.
1-7 Pennsylvania and Pratt.
1-8 Blind Asylum.
2-1 Tennessee and St. Clair.
2-3 Michigan, between Meridian and Illinois.
2-4 Tennessee, between Yermont and Michigan Illinois and Indiana.
2-5 New York and Canal—Helwig's Will.
2-7 West and Indiana.
2-8 Frink & Moore's Novelty Works.
3-1 382 Indiana Avenue.
3-2 Blake and Michigan.
3-4 Frank Wright's Brewery.
3-4 Douglass and New York.
3-5 Cotton Factory, near river.
3-6 Geisendorff's Woolen Factory, near river.
3-7 No. 1 Engine House, Washington, between West and California.
4-1 West and Kentucky avenue.

West and California.
4-1 West and Kentucky avenue.
4-2 Georgia and Mississippi, Coburn & Jones' lumber yard.
4-3 Washington and Tennessee,
4-5 Illinois and Louisiana, Spencer House,
4-6 Illinois and Garden, Osgood & Smith.
4-7 Illinois and McCarty.
5-1 Bluff road and Ray,
5-2 Delaware and McCarty.
5-3 East and Bicking.
5-4 Virginia avenue and Bradshaw.
5-6 Virginia avenue and noble.

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J. HORN, II.

Connected with The City Grocery For the past ten years, has opened at No. 174 West Washington St.,

With a fine stock of GROCERIES.

Wines and Liquors.

He hopes his old friends will not forget to call. Jan19-2w.

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Slow Combustion Monitor Air Furnace

Burns Soft or Hard Coal, Wood or Coke

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Parlor, Heating & Warming Stoves
In every variety—One hundred different styles. BASE BURNING STOVES For Coke and Anthracite Coal.

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ished in the particular of the

Always be Kept in Order.

CINCINNATI VIA CAMBRIDGE AND CONNERSVILLE. 4:25 a. m. 12:50 p. m. 3:10 p. m. 1:12 a. m. C. C. C. & L. RAILWAY-BEE LINE.

95:20 z. m. †2:30 a. m. 97:50 a. m. †8:00 a. m. 10:05 a. m. •3:15 p. m. 97:40 p. m. •7:50 p. m. †Except Mondays. INDIANAPOLIS, PIEU AND CHICAGO RAILWAY. 6:10 a. m. 6:00 a. m 12:15 noon. 10:00 а. m. 7:40 р. m. #:30 р. m.

LAPATETTE RAILBOAD. Springfield Accommodation 3:50 a. m. 2:30 a. m. Lafayette Accommodation 12:25 noon. 10:00 a. m. Ohicago Express 8:20 p. m. 5:50 p. m. CINCIRNATI RAILMOAD. Cin. and St. Louis Express 8:30 a. m.
St. Louis Day Express 8:30 a. m.
Mail 1:25 p. m.
St. Louis Night Express 8:30 p. m.

8:30 a. m. 10:00 a. m. 1:25 p. m. 6:10 p. m. 8:30 p. m. 6:45 p. m. VINCENNES RAILROAD. 7:30 a. m. 5:15 p. m 2:00 p. m. 9:50 a. m CINCINNATI JUNCTION RAILBOAD.

Morning Express Accommodation Mail Rushville Accem. 6:45 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 2:05 p. m. 1:15noon. 3:45 p. m. 11:15 p. m. 2:05 p. m. 8:45 a. m. INDIANAPOETS, BLOOD HINGTON AND WEST'N RAILW' Accommodation

THE CITY.

FALSE alarm of fire last night. SEE Martha at the Academy to-night.

THE ground hog saw his shadow this

A REVIVAL is going on in the English Lu-

theran Church. The sale of delinquent tax property takes place Monday. HASH on toast is the latest way they fix it

at one of the hotels. THE stone payement in front of the State offices cost \$2,100.

THE free list has been suspended at the Academy during this week.

A. Anon & Co. open a new Book Store day, at No. 10 N. Pennsylvania street.

MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD Will appear as Martha to-night, with Mrs. Bowler as Nancy. L. R. MARTIN is getting up a new map of the

city with all new additions, annexations and

some of the papers are troubled about the water dog, we should think hydrophobia was more prevalent.

the only German delegates from this county to the Republican State Convention, have resigned, on the ground that the German element has not been sufficiently recognized.

THERE will be a mass meeting of the State Temperance Alliance at Roberts Chapel, corner of Vermont and Delaware streets, this evening at seven o'clock. Short speeches will be made by delegates from various parts of the State. The public are cordially inuited.

THE alarm of fire from box 5-4, this morning, was occasioned by the burning of a small kitchen in the rear of 187 Daugherty street, near the end of Virginia avenue. The flames were extinguished by the neighbors before the arrival of the engines. Damages are very

E. D. Oun leaves the city to-night on his first trip as General Traveling Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine Company. Ed. assures us that we will see his countenance about once every two months. Mr. Foltz will attend to the business here, and the style of the firm will remain unchanged.

THE members of the Locomotive Fireman's Union have introduced a novelty for their ball to-morrow night, in the shape of uniform neck ties and rosettes. They were designed and made by Smith & Foster, who put all their available talent at work, and have succeeded in producing "stunners."

THE third anniversary meeting of the Home for Friendless Women will be held this evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church. Brief addresses may be expected, and remarks by Mrs. Sarah Smith, Superintendent and Missionary, showing the need and value of the Home. The friends of the Home and citizens generally are invited.

Tas Order of the Knights of Pythia organized another Lodge, to be known as Star Lodge No. 7, in this city last evening. The following named gentlemen were elected offi-cers: William M. Davis, V. P.; William H. Hazleton, W. C.; Fred. J. Prail, W. V. C.; Henry S. Keely, W. R. S.; J. E. Ludlum, W. F. S.; Carlin Hamdin, W. B.; Albert McLane, W. G., Cyrus B. Blue, W. I. S.; Paul Sher-

man, W. O. S. The following revenue returns have been made to the United States Assessor for the

Smith, Lawrence & Thomas, sales of tobar o. 4.369 lbs. Charles Mayer & Co., sales of notions, \$19,-

Rikoff & Bro., sales of liquors, \$2,082 76.

Dessar & Bro., wholesale clothing, \$2,901. A. D. Wood returned the amount of his nufretures of stoves for the quarter at

ight, was not so large a one as we had anticipated seeing as the "Bohemian Girl" is one of the standard operas and a favorite with the of the standard operas and a favorite with the majority of opera-goera. Those who were there, however, were given no cause for regret, as the performance was one of the most pleasing character. Among the auditors were many who had witnessed the Parepa-Rosa troupe's rendition of the opera some months ago, and such persons naturally instituted in their own minds a comparison between the two representations. The Iverdict was, as far two representations. The Iverdict was, as far as we can learn, decidedly in favor of the

Riching's company.

Miss Howson, in her role of Arline, exhibited well cultivated vocal abilities, and not a little knowledge of acting. She possesses much personal beauty, to which her piquant and playful mannerisms lend additional attraction. Her rendition of the character, though perhaps not so charming and fascinating as that of Miss Hersee, was, nevertheless, very satisfactory and acceptable.

Mr. Drayton as Count Arnheim, was simply perfect. The character affords a fine opportunity for a display of dramatic as well as musical ability, and his personation of it last evening stamped him as an artiste of the first class.

H Woodsmall, Gosport J W Alexander, Louisville P Kingston, Columbus, On Sylventer John Jension, Centerville John Jennings, Trader's Point J W Buell, Milwaukee J T Fisher, N Orleans G W Scott, Detroit W Huffman, Kokomo J E D Barnett, Green-castle J F Murry, Columbus, O Miss A Rowe, Rushville J T Boyden, Elwood J K Ferrall, Columbus, O Miss A Rowe, Rushville J W Marshall, Marion J W Jones, Richmond J S Yeargin, Oakland, Ill T W Henderson, Oakland Ill J W Smith. Cloverdale J W Murphy, Lafayette C T Swift, Lafayette J T Burns, Brownsburg E H Cowles, Toledo G W Grubbs, Martinsville

ing stamped him as an artiste of the first class. ing stamped him as an artiste of the first class. He sang "The heart bowed down" with consummate skill, his vocalization being, in our opinion superior to that of Mr. Campbell. The "Thaddeus," of Mr. Bowler, was in many respects a fine performance. His voice, though not very strong, is sweet and flexible, and under full control of its owner. Mr. H. C. under full control of its owner. Mr. H. C. Peakes, in the character of "Devilshoof," was as devilish and thoroughly "gypsyish," without ever becoming tiresome, as he or anybody could well be. He plays the part with more spirit than any one we have ever seen undertake it. In addition to this he possesses a splendid bass voice, which rendered great service in the concerted pieces.

The chorus was full, strong and prompt, and the orchestra, though not large, did not make the drowning of the voices its sole aim, as is too often the case in other troupes. Flotow's famous work, "Martha, v is billed for to-night, with an unequalled cast of characters.

Dev Butler, Noblesville W T Bowning, Bloomington C Boxley, Hamilton to G D J Owens, do J Owens,

THE COURTS.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL CRECUIT.—In the two cases against Esquire Depfner, compounding a misdemeanor, a motion to quash the indictment was taken under advisement.

A motion to dismiss the case against Davidson, for killing Fleet, was overruled. Judge Chapman remarked, in overruled. Judge Chapman remarked, in overruling the motion, that he fully concurred in the opinion of the counsel, that the Judge was able in his discretion, to dismiss the case, yet in this instance, he would not do so. The work of empanneling a jury was then commenced with prospects of completing it about two o'clock.

Civil Circuit.—The jury in the case of Pfitzer vs. Universal retired at nine o'clock this morning, but had returned no verdict at noon.

If the case of Charles Said vs. Thompson Ackers, the plaintiff defaulted, and the case was dismissed.

The country of the two cases against David. Amos Stout, Stoutsville D L Harris, Greeneastie E M Moody, Maysville E Davis, N Y

W B Greene, Cleaveland Ts Wilson, Wabash
St Mass, Lafayette
W K Reynolds, Kirkland Tr B Wing, Columbus
W M K Beynolds, Kirkland Tr B Wing, Columbus
Us Hoon, Greens'bg J M McKee, Columbus, O J M Woodward, Chrit Cohr, Goshen
L P Harris, Aties
Thos Barnes, Nashville
W K Reynolds, Kirkland Tr B Wing, Columbus
Us Hoon, Greens'bg J M McKee, Columbus, O J M Woodward, Chrit Cohr, Goshen
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Us K Reynolds, Kirkland Tr Wing, Columbus
Us K Kesynolds, Kirkland Tr Wing, Columbus
Us Houndard, Chrit
Us Hong, Trankfort
Thos Barnes, Nashville
Us K Kesynolds, Kirkland Tr

was distinsted.

Mr. Bernard and wife, Mr. and Miss Howson and Mr. Behrens, of the Richings operatroupe, are stopping at the Bates House.

Judge Gresham left on the morning train for New Albany, to spend the recess of the United States Court until the 15th instant.

The Journal says that delirum tremens is almost an epidemic here now. From the waysone of the papers are troubled about the water dog, we should think hydrophobia was more prevalent.

Mr. Grorge Koeniger and Fred. Gehring, the only German delegates from this county to the Republican State Convention, have resigned, on the ground that the German clear in the subject of the papers are thousened for a summand of the papers are thousened for a man named Sceary, at the boot-black are a powerfully organized body, and woe be to him who departs from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the papers are summand that the German clear that the boot-black are a powerfully organized body, and woe be to him who departs from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that his over-shoes cleaned, and McClure, the summand of the papers are summand that the German clear that the boot-black are a powerfully organized body, and woe be to him who departs from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from this county to the Republican State Convention, have resigned on the ground that the German clear that the forman delegates from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary that the forman delegates from the case on trial this morning. The defendants were engaged in hauling gravely Je Randall Wabash Je Robodom Mr. Belvier and wife Je Wood, Morristown Sagans, Richmand A C Downer, Rising Sun A C Thomas Carpenter vs. William Warren et

from the accustomed rates for jobs. Sceary had his over-shoes cleaned, and McClure, the boot-black, demanded ten cents for the work, but was only offered five. This he refesed to take, preferring to receive a drubbing at the hands of Sceary, than from all the boot-blacks. When asked by the Mayor what they did to those who took less than ten cents, he said they had their faces blacked, and then were

"bumped." The writer can easily see why he preferred the blow from Sceary, as he himself has a vivid recollection of going through that process, when first he embarked in business connected with newspapers.

JOHN SCHARY Was arrested by Lieutenant Paul near the Union Depot, this morning, for committing an assault and battery on Cliny Mo-Clure, whom he had engaged to brush the mud off his overshoes. After doing the job, Sceary offered the boy five cents, which he refused to receive, saying ten cents was the price. He followed Sceary, for the money, who turned upon him and struck him on the nose, doing no damage beyone making it bleed. He was taken before the Mayor and fined.

The following is a statement of the condi-tion of the State Treasury on the first of February: IN THE CITY.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of this city is under great obligations to Gustavus Schurmann, for a cash donation of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be used in their benevolent operations. Such a liberal and free-hearted gift as this coming, as it did, unsolicited, cannot otherwise than bring a rich reward to the generous denor.

As an indication of the popularity of our paper, Mr. Braudt, the Superintendent of the Young Men's Christian Association, complains that it is stolen from the Room about five evenings in a week.

accounted. MARRIAGE licenses were issued this morning to James H Wallace and Eliza A. Vansickle, Henry Deerberg and Louisa Hartman

RECORDS of transfers of real estate to the amount of \$2,074 07 were filed at the Recorder's office this morning.

The Vine in France. The vine occupies, in France, almost 6,175,000 acres, or one-twentieth part of the French territory, and the sixteenth part of its soil capable of cultivation. The gross produce amounts to more than 1,500,000.000 francs, and occupies the industry of six million men, women and children, and nearly two million merchants, agents, traders, etc.

The following are the arrivals at the princi

PALMER HOUSE.

SPENCER HOUSE

NATIONAL HOTEL

Modern Paragraphing. From the Cincinnati Times.

That was a bitter joke of the man in New That was a bitter joke of the man in New Jersey who put a quantity of jalap in some beer his friend was about to drink. The funeral was very generally attended.—[Exchange. We don't know who originated the above manner of stating a fatal occurrence, but it seems to be quite generally followed by newspaper paragraphers. It is a delicate way of putting it, and reads much better than when one says "he died amid the most horrible and excruciating agonies." We get the whole story and our sensibilities are not unnecessarily shocked.

In Massachusetts the other day a man thought he could cross the track in advance of a loco-motive. The services at the grave were very

motive. The services at the grave were very impressive.

A man warned his wife in New Orleans not to light the fire with kerosene. She didn't heed the warning. Her clothes fit his second wife remarkably well.

A boy in Detroit disregarded his mother's injunction not to skate on the river, as the ice was thin. His mother don't have to cook for so many as she did into one.

A nautical instrument maker of San Francisco has constructed a telescope of large dimensions for the Merchants' Exchange, of the

A day or two ago your Columbus corres-ordent, in writing about an examination of w students, gave the following question as awing been propounded by one of the ex-

"Well, then," continued the examiner, in bur days he came to life again: inform us, sir, whose were they then?" Which interesting aquiry we submit to the lawyers.

I am not a lawyer but I see no difficulty in

I am not a lawyer but I see no difficulty in the inquiry.

Lazarus died and was buried. As soon as he died, his property, if he left no will, vested in his legal heir. The law gives no man the right to die for four days and then come to life again.

Legally Lazarus couldn't rise. I have no doubt the Supreme Court would decide that the Lazarus who rose was not the Lazarus who died. He was a new Lazarus. The new Lazarus would of course know and feel within himself that he was the old Lazarus, and go round boring his legal friends by talking about his wrongs, but every lawyer would leave him as quickly as possible, saying in parting: "Its a mighty hard case, but if your heirs can prove your death, and that they came in possession legally under the statutes, there is no way for Lazarus to make them disgorge. All you can do is—you're a young fellow only about 60—to hire out as a clerk, try to save something from your salary so as try to save something from your salary so as to go into business again, build up a grand estate, make a will, and tell your legal heirs to go to the D——."

Railroad Consolidation.

Railroad Consolidation.

Here are some suggestive facts illustrating the alarming progress of railroad consolidation: Seventeen years ago the New York Central was composed of ten independent lines. Now from the eastern terminus of the Pacific railway, there are only four trunk lines leading to the Atlantic. The Baltimore and Ohio is master over 820 miles of road and \$85,000,000 of property, in place of 523 miles and \$31,000,000 eight years ago. The Pennsylvania Central, in 1861, had a capital of \$34,234,55°; it now controls at least 2,700 miles of track; and \$160,000,000 of capital. The Brie railway runs over 1,200 miles of unbroken broad gague and represents, probably, \$125,000,000 of actual capital. The New York Central controls within the limits of one State, and under one herd, as the property of one man, 974 miles of herd, as the property of one man, 974 miles of track, with a capital of about \$125,000,000, and, with, its connections, is master of nearly 5,000 miles of track, and more than \$300,000,000 of capital. In this rapid manner are these corporations becoming a leviathan stronger than the State. Three States are already owned by them—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Mary-land—and New York, doubtless, soon will be. [Terre Haute Express.

Social Wolves.

In many of our large cities, and this is one too for that matter, the principal shopping and promenade streets are so invested with loafers, who leer at and jostle ladies who may be alone, that it is now often the case that a modest woman finds herself insulted by some well dressed scoundrel merely because she has no escort with her. These men hang about the crossings and on the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfares, and seem to look as anxiously for unprotected females to stare at and otherwise annoy as ever a wolf did for sheep, otherwise annoy as ever a wolf did for sheep. Our police system is a mere expensive farce, and any appeal by a lady who was being insulted by a fashionably attired "sport" would not be possible often, as they are seldom, if ever at hand when wanted. The condition of public morals must be coming to a pretty pass when a lady cannot walk the streets in broad day without being subjected to the insufferable impudence of a lot of vagabonds, who ought to be in some chain-gang sweeping the streets instead of polluting the place with their vile presence. There is reputation for vigilance and merit to be made by the policemen stationed on our thoroughfares, the policemen stationed on our thoroughfares, who will make these dead beats move on, and who will take the first opportunity of chucking some of them into the city lock up that are caught at their rascality and imperti-

A Terrible Day. Sunday, the 16th ultimo, was a fearful day on the plains of the Northwest. The ther-mometer stood at 35° below zero at Fort Abermometer stood at 35° below zero at Fort Abercrombie. Corporal Blake, company K, Twentieth Infantry, private Wheeler, and another man, name unknown, started from Fort Totten, to go to Fort Abercrombie, thirty-five miles distant. One of the soldiers was frozen to death; the other two were rescued. A mail carrier started for Fort Ransom, on Cheyenne river, from Fort Abercrombie, the same day, with a dog train, and was frozen to death. Edward Powers, a discharged soldier, started from Twin Lake for Fort Abercrombie, and was frozen to death. Seven men were frozen dead, between Pembina and Fort Abercrombie.

Among the meats beef is most powerful to make blood and is very easy of digestion, pro-vided it be always tender—if not so to begin with, made tender with a hammer upon a solid

excruciating agonies." We get the whole story and our sensibilities are not unnecessarily shocked.

The new style of paragraphing affords a fine field for the exercise of ingunity in conveying the intelligence that the man died. Variety, freshness, and a cheerful, not to say facetions vivacity might be mingled with the briefest notices of fatal casualties that might otherwise be utterly neglected by the reader or briefly glanced at. As, for instance, in the following:

A man in New Hampshire the other day eat fifteen dozen raw oysters on a wager. The silver trimmings alone on his coffin cost twelved dollars and thirty-five cents.

John Smith in Nebraska said he could handle a rattlesnake same as a snake charmer. The churlisaness of the undertaker in demanding pay in advance delayed the funeral four fay.

A circus rider in Texas tried to turn three summersaults on horseback the other day. The manager sent back to New Orleans the following day for another summersault man. A man in New Jersey couldn't wait for the ears to get to the depot, and jumped off. His widow has sued the insurance company.

Tew men would attempt to dry dampened gunpowder in a kitchen stove. A man in Ganada did. His afflicted family would be glad of any information as to his whereatouts.

In Massachusetts the other day aman thought

cause, work as he will, he can not supply a mand for his cigars. To those interested, call and try them.

New Book Store.—A. Aron & Co, open to-day, at No. 10 North Pennsylvania street, first door north of Washington street, a large and select stock of Books and Stationery. They will keep o hand all the leading Magazines and Papera, as we as everything else that pertains to a first class books.

We Always Weigh! 9 kinds Coal.

Call and get Price List. I. M. C. & C. Co.

the office of County Clerk, subject to the Republican Primary Election, to be held on Saturday, March 19, 1870.

FRED. KNEFLER will be a candidate for Clerk

the Circuit Court, subject to the decis Republican Nominating Convention.

HENRY C. GUFFIN will be a candidate before the Republican Neminating Convention for Proceeding Attorney of the Marion Criminal Circumstance of the Circumstance of the

FREDERICK BAGGS will be a candidate County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the publican Nominating Convention.

A CARD. A CARD.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2, 1870. To the Trades' Unions, Laboring Men, and the Public Generally.

of the City of Indianapolis: W E, the journeymen Shoemakers, Knights of St. Crispin, equalized our bill of prices in Octobor, 1869. At that time all the employers complied with our wishes; and new in the inclement season, Messrs. Friedgen, Siersdorfer, Abershart, Arden and others, refuse to comply with the requirements made over their own signatures. We would therefore respectfully request the public to sid us in our just demands, by patronising Messrs. Adams, Wells, Duggan, Farrar, Wands, Murer and Chives, who are willing to live and let live. All we ask is to receive a just compensation for our labor, which we and our willing to live and let live. All we ask is to rece a just compensation for our labor, which we and it mullies are justly entitled to—claiming as we that labor is capital, underlying every other intest, and should receive from society protection a encouragement. Recognizing the right of the man facturer to control his capital, we also claim the right control our labor, and to be consulted in determining prices to be paid for it. We therefore urge all woing men to help us in the effort to secure for o selves and our children a fair compensation for toil, and a position in society to which, as weal producers and loyal citizens, we are justly entitle

Yours truthfully, dead and ST. CRISPIN.

DENTIST. DR. KILGORE, DENTIST.



larged his office, add all late improveme known to the pro-sion, and will conti-tio work at the as-low prices, as here fore, guaranteeing work that comes it his office to be of hest quality and mo-best quality and mo-

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